Amendments to the Specification

Please delete the paragraphs added to page 4, line 1 in the preliminary amendment, beginning with "FIG. 2A" and ending with "is achieved using the expansion tool."

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 10, line 9 with the following amended paragraph:

During an endoscopic surgical procedure, the cannula 10 is inserted in the contracted condition (FIG. 2) into the body of a patient. The outer end 106 of the string 104 is then manually pulled on by the surgeon. Pulling on the string 104 tears the heat shrink tubing 102 which is then removed from the cannula 10 by the surgeon. With the heat shrink tubing 102 removed, the second tubular portion 40 of the cannula 10 is thereby released for expansion toward the expanded condition ~~(FIG. 2A)~~.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 10, line 19 with the following amended paragraph:

Next, the expansion tool 112 is inserted into the passage 16 in the cannula 10 until the frustoconical end section 114 is located at the second end 62 of the second tubular portion 40. The legs 118 of the expansion tool 112 are manually separated, causing the frustoconical halves 118 to separate also ~~(FIG. 2B)~~. As the halves 118 separate, a radially outwardly directed force [[F]] is exerted on the inner surface 70 of the second tubular portion 40 by the halves 118, causing the second tubular portion to expand toward an expanded condition ~~(FIG. 2C)~~. Under the force [[F]] of the expanding expansion tool 112, the guide pin 90 slides from the first terminal end 82 of the arcuate slot 80 toward the second terminal end 84 of the arcuate slot to permit the expansion of the second tubular portion 40. The expansion tool 112 can be rotated about the axis 14 ~~(FIG. 2D)~~ to ensure that the second tubular portion 40 of the cannula 10 is completely expanded to the completely expanded condition ~~(FIG. 3)~~. The expansion tool 112 is then collapsed and removed so that one or more surgical instruments (indicated schematically at 120 in FIG. 5) can be received through the cannula 10 and inserted into a patient's body 130.